

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.  
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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April 26th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 75; Humidity...88, 74

April 26th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 85; Humidity...78, 62.

No. 8771

號一十月三年子壬

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

六拜禮 號七廿月四英港香

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## TELEGRAMS.

### THE TITANIC INQUIRY.

#### Fifth Officer's Rebuke to Mr. Ismay.

#### SAMPLES OF SENATOR SMITH'S QUESTIONS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 5.30 p.m.  
Received, 27, 9.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Mackay Bennett has found the bodies of Colonel Astor, Mr. Straus and Mr. Hays.

#### THE INQUIRY.

London, April 25, 2.30 p.m.

A message from Washington states that at the inquiry the lookout man named Fleet was re-examined. He did not see women left on the decks, but there were a number of men who did not try or who were not asked to get into the boats.

The chairman, Mr. Smith, whose methods are being much criticised, announced that the committee intended to detain all the British survivors till they had learned all they could regarding the disaster. They would not tolerate any attempt on the part of the Press and others to shape the course of the inquiry.

#### MR. ISMAY REBUKED.

Fifth officer Lowe admitted ordering Mr. Ismay away from the first boat that was lowered. He did not know it was Mr. Ismay till afterwards. Mr. Ismay was not trying to board the boat, but he was excited and repeatedly saying: "Lower away." Witness told him not to interfere with the work, but "get to hell." Mr. Ismay then stepped back, and did not reply. The launching of the boat was most successful, but though built to carry sixty-five persons it was unsafe to load it to its full capacity before lowering.

#### THIRD OFFICER DEFENDED.

The witness defended Mr. Pittman, the third officer, who left the Titanic in a boat containing forty people, in not rescuing those in the water, because it would have endangered those already in the boat. They made no discrimination regarding the class of women put into the boats. If some of the boats were not fully loaded, it was because they could not find people willing to go. They did not seem to care about getting into the boats, and no effort was made by the officers or crew either to restrain or direct passengers. He saw women on deck, but they did not respond to the calls. He had not time to drag them in. One man, an Italian, sneaked into a boat dressed like a woman, but he was not found until it was too late.

#### CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

He called for volunteers to row back to the wreck, and they picked up four men from the water. One was Mr. Hays, from New York, but he died after he was taken out of the water. He walked till the cries of the drowning ceased before rowing back, as he did not dare to enter the struggling mass for fear of sinking. It took one and a half hours for the crew of the surviving vessels.

#### TROUBLE WITH MR. ISMAY.

Mr. Lightholder, recalled, said that Mr. Ismay, on board the Carpathia, said he was not mentally able to transact business, and he was possessed of the idea that he should have gone down with the ship. The Carpathia's doctor had trouble with Mr. Ismay about the matter. The chief officer forced Mr. Ismay into the boat.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DENIALS.

Quarter-master Hitchens, who was forcibly brought to New York, denied that he seized all the wraps and drank all the whisky on board the ill-fated ship which he commanded. He had orders to pull towards a distant light, which he thought was a fishing schooner. He was also afraid of the suction of the sinking Titanic. He could not have rescued people in the water, as he was a mile away from the cries.

#### MR. MARCONI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Marconi testified that he did not hear of the sinking till the evening of the 15th. He did not suppress the messages from the Carpathia, nor did he authorise the sending of messages to the operators offering them sums in four figures of dollars to secure their exclusive stories for the Marconi Company.

#### THE CREW'S RETURN.

Members of the Senatorial Committee have overruled Chairman Smith and decided to expedite the taking of evidence in order to permit the return of the crew to England as early as possible.

#### SENATOR SMITH'S QUESTIONS.

The following are examples of Senator Smith's questions at the inquiry: "Where do icebergs come from?" "Don't they emit light, like the moon and stars?" "Of what are icebergs composed?" "Did the ship sink by the head or by the bows?"

Senator Smith asked Officer Lowe, "Are you temperate?" Mr. Lowe replied, "Yes." "I'm glad to hear it," said Senator Smith. "I had a note from a reputable man that you were drinking on the night of the accident." The reply was, "Rubbish; I'm a total abstainer."

#### STEAD MEMORIAL.

A memorial service for the late Mr. W. T. Stead was held at Westminster Chapel, the preacher, Rev. Mr. Clifford, read messages of sympathy from Queen Alexandra, the Guelphs of Baroda, General Botha, General Skene and from admirals of Mr. Stead in Johannesburg and various parts of Europe. The congregation included Viscounts Esher, Haldane and Milner, Earl Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Macnamara.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE TITANIC INQUIRY.

#### LIST OF SAVED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Mr. Buxton, in reply to Mr. Chiozza Money, issued a return showing that the Titanic carried in the first class 173 men, of whom 58 were saved; 144 women, of whom 139 were saved; and 5 children, all saved. In the second class there were 140 men, of whom 13 were saved; 93 women, of whom 78 were saved; and 24 children, all saved. In the third class there were 454 men, of whom 55 were saved; 179 women, of whom 98 were saved; and 73 children, of whom 23 were saved. Out of the crew of 875 men and 23 women, 189 and 21 were saved respectively.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords Lord Stanhope called attention to the American inquiry into the loss of a vessel flying the British flag. He pointed out that if the fact that the American company was partly American was accepted as justification, this would strike at the root of the position of merchantmen in time of war, rendering their nationality doubtful. Though the relations with America were so friendly that it was impossible for an international question to arise, he was certain there was feeling here, which was not so forcibly worded as American feeling would have been if the position was reversed.

#### DISCUSSION DEPRECATED.

Lord Morley deprecated the discussion. He said that undoubtedly any State might institute an inquiry into a foreign wreck whereby the lives of its subjects were lost, though he was not aware of any precedent, and no communications had been addressed to the United States nor received from them. Alluding to the detention of witnesses, he said that such powers existed in most countries, but it was obvious that they should be exercised with full consideration of the witnesses, also of the necessities of an inquiry at home. "We are not to suppose," said Lord Morley, "that the Senate Committee will overlook that."

#### UNPRECEDENTED PROCEDURE.

Lord Lansdowne thought the procedure was unprecedented, but they must remember that the circumstances were also unparalleled. Lord Halsbury emphasised the national character of the ship, and said it was no mere technicality, but a matter of supreme importance.

#### STEAD'S BODY RECOVERED.

The steamer the Mackay Bennett has sent the wireless message: "Recovered body Stead." It is assumed that this is a telegraphic mutilation for Stead.

#### RELIEF FUNDS.

The total relief funds now amount to £237,744.

#### UNDERWRITER'S SYMPATHY.

All the London underwriters of the Titanic, whose losses are nearly £800,000 sterling, have taken the unusual step of signing a message to Mr. Ismay, sympathising with him in the pain and loss caused by the disaster.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE TITANIC INQUIRY.

#### SHOTS FIRED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 26, 2.25 p.m.

The fifth officer, Mr. Lowe, explained that he fired the pistol shots which were heard on the Titanic. He fired into space to frighten the Italian steerage passengers. He was three decks below the boat deck. It was crowded with steerage passengers, chiefly Italians, and one person, in jumping into a descending boat, might have buckled it up. He saw the Italians glaring and ready to spring, and therefore he fired into space between the boat and the side of the ship as the boat came down.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 26, 7.30 a.m.  
A message from Berlin states that Germany had circularised the governments, suggesting an international conference with regard to life-saving appliances on ships.

#### NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

#### KING TO PARTICIPATE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 25, 2.25 p.m.  
The King is to review some of the fleet at Portland on the 6th of May, when he participates in the manoeuvres.—Reuter.

#### MR. ROTHSCHILD'S ASSAILANT.

#### SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 12 p.m.  
Tibbitt, the assailant of Mr. Rothschild, has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. There will be an inquiry into his state of mind.—Reuter.

#### GOLD FIELDS STRIKE.

#### AUTHORITIES' ACTION ENDORSED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 6 a.m.  
A message from St. Petersburg states that in the Duma the Minister of the Interior fully endorsed the action of the authorities at Lena. A force of 110 soldiers forced a mob of seven thousand, and they compelled four volleys to be fired owing to the charges of the strikers. It is affirmed that the strikers were imbued with political motives, and had planned to seize the soldiers' weapons and to plunder the mines.—Reuter.

#### CAMPANILE OF VENICE.

#### GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 6 p.m.  
A message from Venice says that the city is beflagged. The Duke of Genoa inaugurated a new campaign amidst enormous enthusiasm. There were processions of notabilities in gondolas, and blue-jackets fired four de jole.

## TELEGRAMS.

### OLYMPIC STRIKE.

#### VOYAGE ABANDONED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 5.30 p.m.

The Olympic is returning to Southampton and has abandoned the voyage. Firemen from Liverpool had embarked on the Olympic, but the seamen declined to sail on the ground that the firemen were nonunionists. Numbers of the seamen jumped on to the tug, whereupon the Olympic signalled to the cruiser Coclaine and also communicated with the Portsmouth police. Captain Goodenough proceeded in a pinna and addressed the men. He reminded them that as they had signed on their conduct was practically mutiny. The police then came on the scene and arrested fifty for refusing to sail.—Reuter.

#### SEAMEN CHARGED.

Bombay, April 27, 7.25 a.m.  
Received 27, 12.35 p.m.  
Fifty-three seamen have been arrested and charged at Portsmouth under the Merchants Shipping Act, with unlawfully disobeying commands. The captain and fifth officer testified that the boats were partly jolly sound, with one exception. The men also objected on the ground that the firemen engaged know nothing of the work. They were remanded until Tuesday, bail being allowed.—Reuter.

#### CHANGED THEIR MIND.

Bombay, April 25, 2.25 p.m.  
All ranks below those of boatswain and mate on the Olympic struck last night, but afterwards agreed to sail.—Reuter.

#### A DEADLOCK.

A deputation from the stokers in the afternoon watched a demonstration of collapsible boats. The men waited for the report of the deputation, after which the Seafarers' Union demanded the dismissal of eighteen firemen who remained on the Olympic. The White Star Company refused, consequently there is a deadlock. Up to the present the Olympic has not procured stokers.

#### WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

London, April 26, 9.50 p.m.  
On the resumption of the debate on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Lloyd George said that the wrong the Welsh people felt was that England was imposing upon them, as the national exponent of their spiritual life, England's own church, which was the exponent of English views of life and English temperament. What greater wrong could be inflicted upon the nation? The speaker then proceeded to make a lengthy defence of disestablishment.

#### FIRST READING PASSING.

The House passed the first reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by 331 votes to 253.

#### IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

#### ASQUITH'S INVITATION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, April 27, 7.25 a.m.  
Received 27, 12.35 p.m.  
Mr. Asquith has invited Field Marshall Nicholson to rejoin the Committee of Imperial Defence.—Reuter.

#### OBITUARY.

#### MR. JUSTIN MC CARTHY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 4.55 a.m.  
The death is announced of Mr. Justin McCarthy.—Reuter.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HOME RACING.

#### THE GUINEAS.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 4.10 p.m.

The betting on the Two thousand Guineas is as follows:—  
11 to 10 on White Star  
5 to 1 Hall Cross  
100 to 7 Kempion  
25 to 1 Lorenzo  
THE DERBY.  
The betting on the Derby is:—  
9 to 4 White Star  
4 to 1 Lomond  
100 to 8 Cylgad.—Reuter.

#### FEZ MASSACRE.

#### REFUGEE IN MENAGERIE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 1.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that seven thousand Jews who were escaping from the Fez massacre, and who are completely ruined, took refuge in the Sultan's garden. Their only shelter was in empty cages of the Sultan's menagerie and in tents which were being erected.—Reuter.

#### TEST CRICKET.

#### GREGORY HOPEFUL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 1.25 p.m.  
The remainder of the Australian cricketers have arrived in England. Gregory expresses himself as most hopeful, because all the members of the team are workers and triers.—Reuter.

#### SCULLING.

#### ARNST ARRIVES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 1.25 p.m.  
Arnst the New Zealand sculler, who is to row Barry on the Thames in June for the championship of the world, has arrived in England.—Reuter.

#### DOCKING IN THE STRAITS.

#### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 9.15 a.m.  
Mr. Joynson Hicks asked questions relating to the Eastern Shipping Company's slip in the Straits, when he described the late Governor's exercise of the Royal prerogative to crush a commercial competitor, which was thus driven from British territory and compelled to construct a slip in Siam.

#### THEIR OWN FAULT.

Mr. Harcourt replied: "If the company find their expenditure useless, it is their own fault, as they persisted in the construction of slipways after they had been warned that the Government would not permit the use of the foreshore. As a matter of fact, they subsequently permitted the restricted use of the foreshore, and this shows that they were treated with exceptional consideration. I am not prepared to intervene in the late Governor's action. It was in accordance with the law. The Colonial Government expended enormous sums acquiring complete control of the wharfing and docking facilities of the colony, and to give a commercial rival an opportunity of competing with them would mean the nullifying of their action."

## TELEGRAMS.

### CHINA IN TRANSITION.

#### GLOOMY VIEWS.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 12.45 a.m.

Mr. Alfred Hippisley, lately Commissioner of Chinese Customs, lecturing before the Central Asian Society upon the revolution, gave a gloomy outlook. He said the revolutionaries were foolishly optimistic, and where they had established themselves absolute anarchy prevailed. Inter-provincial jealousies had grown, and now threatened the general disintegration of China. Indeed, it was fortunate if a stable Government would be established without years of strife and bloodshed. Mr. Byron Brennan said he was even more pessimistic than the lecturer. He believed it was almost impossible for China to be one nation again.

The Earl of Ronaldshay said that one effect was likely to be the non-fulfilment of part of the Opium Agreement, in which case the loss of the opium revenue to India would be most unfair.—Reuter.

#### BONDS WITHDRAWN.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Shanghai, April 26.

President Yuan Shih-kai, in view of the mixed currency in China, expressed the intention of withdrawing all the bonds issued by the provisional military governments during the revolution.

In consequence of the suspension of the officials in the Ministry for the Interior those remaining have decided to resign en bloc.

#### NEW GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

The President has assented to the election of Wong Chieh-choung as Governor-general of Chihli.

Yuan Tai-fat has telegraphed to President Yuan declining to accept the post of Governor-general of Turkestan. As a result Yuan Hung-yan has been appointed.

#### LARGE LOAN RAISED.

Chan Ki-mee the ex-military governor of Shanghai has obtained a loan of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of paying off the military debts in order that his resignation may be effective. The repayment of the loan has been guaranteed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.—Shut Po.

#### YUAN'S SON.

Peking April 26.

Yuan Huk-ping son of the President who was recently thrown from a horse is making rapid recovery from the injuries which he received. The People of Honan are anxious to make him their Governor-general but he declines to accept the honorary title. Wang Ching-wei Minister of Justice is proceeding to Peking via Tientsin.

#### RECOGNITION NEAR.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has received a telegram from Chinese merchants in the United States saying that the Commercial Union is endeavouring to influence the government to recognise the Chinese republic tentatively.—Sal Kai Kung Yik Po.



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MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	May 21	"
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

## INTERMEDIATE.

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CHINA	10,200	"	"	July 9	"

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1912.

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## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 9th April, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "PULTALA" on 10th May, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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## Notices

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.  
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## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.20 p.m.	every 15 minutes.
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## SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days

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Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [122]

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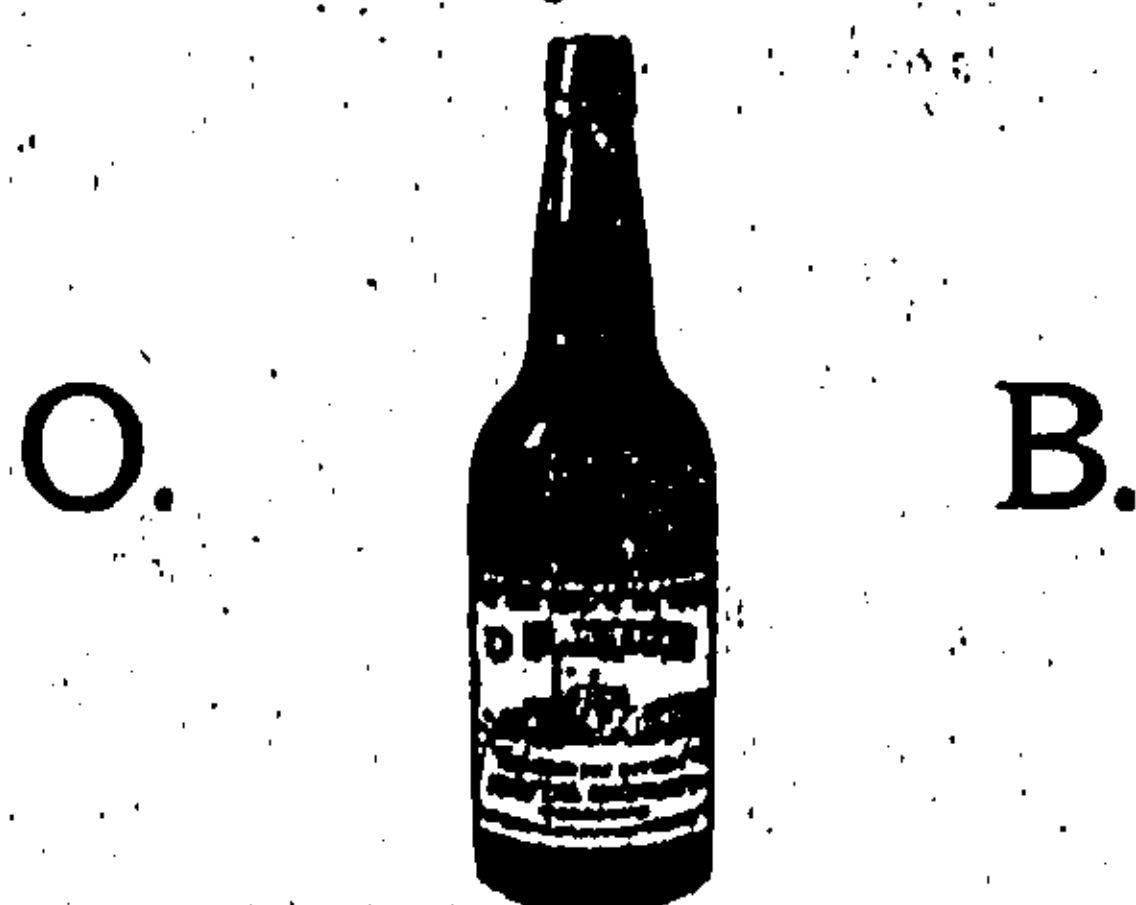
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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Hongkong, 18th Dec. 1911.

[145]

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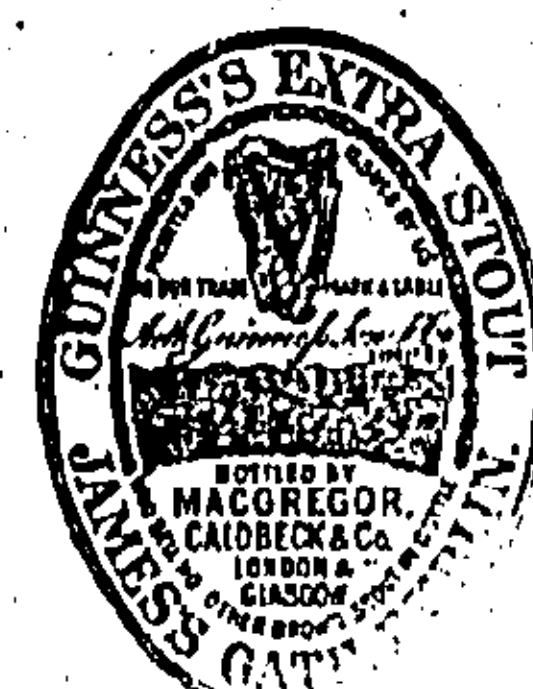
Hongkong, 18th Dec. 1911.

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Hongkong, 25th January 1912

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[17]

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"I MUST SEE HIM!"

This should be continued until it can be said as easily backward as forward, when it may be quite a well fixed in the memory.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO.

Ticket holders for Saturday can have same exchanged for Monday.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

[17]

RAYMOND,

"MASTER OF MIRACLES,"

"THEATRE ROYAL,"

APRIL 29th.

Tickets readily exchange at

MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

## WHAT THEY THINK.

## China Mail.

## The Cure for Hooliganism.

Hooliganism is a term which, we believe, originated, like the blessed word harrikin, in Australia, but so neatly did it fit the case that it was quickly adopted everywhere throughout the British dominions. At the moment hooliganism is very prevalent amid all classes of British society, due we are told to the decay of manners, the revolt against authority, and the decline of discipline which particularly marks our new century. The evil, in all verity, is widespread and involves both men and women, girls and boys. The shrieking suffragette who smashes the windows of an inoffensive tradesman is as much of a band of hooligan as the leader of a band of apaches who may hold the harmless inhabitants of a London suburb in terror of their placid lives and drive the police almost frantic by their lawless pranks and diabolical inventions. From speeches delivered in Yokohama and Shanghai by Lieut. General Sir R. Baden Powell we gather that it was with an idea to counteracting the growing tendency towards hooliganism that he started the organization known as the Boy's Scouts.

## Daily Press.

## Japanese Emigrants.

If a Western country refuses to allow its soil to be held by aliens, well and good. Japan makes no demand that that country should adopt a policy different to her own. But when a country throws open its land to all comers, and then expressly and unfairly discriminates against one nation, or section of nations, Japan naturally objects. No self-respecting nation could allow itself to be discriminated against in such a way without a protest. Japan does not demand that her nation be given special privileges in the way of landowning, mining, fishing, etc. She only asks that she be given the same privileges as are given to other nations. Theoretically it may be right that there should be reciprocity in these matters, that the nation which excludes aliens from privileges granted to her own nationals should have the same treatment moved out to her nationals abroad. But the difficulties in the way of carrying this reciprocity into practice are so enormous that no country has yet made such a proposal to Japan. As long as Western countries throw open their land and opportunities to all comers, so long is Japan justified in asking that no discrimination be made against her. This is the whole crux of the situation, but one which Mr. Vrooman ignores.

## South China Morning Post.

## British Postal Agencies.

In their day the British Postal Agencies established at the various treaty ports throughout China served a useful purpose, but the time seems to be rapidly drawing nigh when the authorities will have to seriously consider the question of their abolition, and no doubt the ratepayers will be glad to be relieved of the burden. Nothing tends more to hasten that end than such disturbances as have recently appeared in the "National Review" of Shanghai and in one of the Hankow papers, the "Central China Post." Both Shanghai and Hankow have a surplus of postal facilities such as exists in few, if any, other parts of the world, and for lack of anything else to write about, the newspapers seem to take an exuberant delight in setting off the deficiencies of the one post office against the virtues of the other, and vice versa as occasion arises. The game is a very old one. Both objections against the British Post Office are based on points much the same as those against



## DIRECTORS AND THEIR LIABILITIES, DUTIES AND POWERS.

### Foreword.

The following article deals first with the question of the meaning of the "profit and loss account" which it is now required that directors shall lay before the Company once at least in every year. It is pointed out that such an account was explained in Table A of the old Act and Ordinance, but no explanation has been given of it in the new Table A. Possibly the expression "Profit and Loss Account" has come to be understood by accountants and auditors as an account in which far less details are required than are set out in the old Table A. The latter part of the article this week relates to misfeasance proceedings against a director, and the power of the Court, in the winding-up of a Company, to compel a director to refund money which he has retained, misapplied, or otherwise become accountable for.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

What is meant by the profit and loss account which is provided by Section 77 of the Ordinance must be laid by the directors, once at least in every year, before a general meeting, may perhaps be ascertained by reference to clauses 79 and 80 of the first schedule (Table A) to the Ordinance of 1865 (the Act of 1862), which read as follows:—

70. "Once at the least in every year the directors shall lay before the company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting."

80. "The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenditure of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year."

From this it will be seen that it would certainly not have been, and might not now be, considered to be sufficient merely to state in a so-called profit and loss account attached to, or included with, a balance-sheet, a general balance of the working account, after deducting all expenses; but necessary to set out the amount of gross income "distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expenditure of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters... so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting." The shareholders of a company, before whom a profit and loss account must be laid, were, under the old Table A (and may still be held to be), entitled to see for themselves exactly what expenses had been incurred, what the gross income was, and how the net profits were arrived at.

It appears to have been considered unnecessary to set out in Table A to the Act of 1908, this, or any other, explanation of the meaning of the annual statement of profit and loss required to be laid before the meeting of a company which has adopted that Table as its Articles of Association. Possibly it was deemed that the words "profit and loss account" were sufficient in themselves to indicate the nature of the account required, as defined in Table A of the old Act. It may nevertheless be contended that a definition of the meaning of "profit and loss account" was purposely omitted,

for the reason that the expression had come to mean something less detailed and onerous than a full statement such as that which is described in clause 80 of the old Table A.

Directors of a Company incorporated in England which has registered its own Articles of Association are under no compulsion to lay before a general meeting a profit and loss account, unless those Articles so provide. In many cases, however, it is expressly provided by the Articles, as it is by Table A, that the directors shall lay before the company a profit and loss account. But it can be readily understood, especially in a small place like Hongkong, that it would be inadvisable for full particulars of earnings and expenses to be publicly given, and important information to be thus afforded to rival companies, or manufacturers. For this reason it has hitherto been not unusual to omit from the Articles of Association of a company incorporated in Hongkong a clause requiring a profit and loss account, as well as a balance sheet, to be laid before the Company. Now, however, that the provisions of clauses 103-103 of Table A to the Act of 1908, have been introduced into the new Ordinance by Section 77, it is imperative that the directors of every Company here incorporated should lay before the Company, annually, a profit and loss account which is self-explanatory. Whether this requirement is altogether judicious, under the circumstances ruling in the Colony, is perhaps doubtful; but, unless and until the law in this respect is altered, directors who omit to lay before the Company a proper profit and loss account run the risk of incurring a penalty. The shareholders themselves have no power to ratify such an omission, for it is ultra vires both of the directors and the company to disregard the express provisions of the Ordinance.

The Articles of Association of a Company occasionally provide that the accounts and balance sheet submitted to the Company at its annual meeting shall be conclusive and binding upon the members when, or within a certain time after, such accounts have been passed. But, notwithstanding a provision of that kind, if the accounts presented at the meeting are insufficient to fulfil the requirements of the Ordinance, or of the Articles of Association, and it is afterwards found that they, in fact, misstate the affairs of the Company, they are not binding and conclusive (*Portsmouth Banking Co. v. L. R. 2 Eq. 167.*)

### Misfeasance.

By Section 205 of the new Ordinance (Section 215 of the Act of 1908), the first subsection of which is practically the same as Section 205 of the Ordinance of 1865 (Section 105 of the Act of 1862), summary power is given to the Court in winding-up proceedings—to compel a director who "has misapplied or retained, or become liable or accountable for any money or property of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company," to restore the money or property, or any part thereof, with interest, or to contribute a sum to the assets of the Company by way of compensation; and by Sub-section (3) it is provided that an order of Court made under the Section shall be deemed to be a final judgment within the meaning of Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1891.

An application under the Section can only be made by the liquidator appointed in the winding-up, or by a creditor or contributory of the Company. It cannot be made by a person who is not interested in the result of the application to the extent that if it succeeds, he will gain some pecuniary benefit (*Dent v. Fenn* 12 A.C. 622).

It has been held that the Section "does not create any new liability or any new right, but only provides a summary mode of enforcing rights which must otherwise have been enforced by the ordinary procedure of the Court. In order to enable the Court to apply the Section, the liquidator must show the

(Continued on Page 10)



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The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthening."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Temesara, Editor of "Capital," 88, Olive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says: "There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic-absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

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Prof. Dr. C.A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [394]

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## BIRTH.

MACDONALD.—At East Point, on the 27th inst., the wife of R. E. Macdonald, a son.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

## RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS ON MONGOLIA.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Russian money is finding its way into the Mongolian treasury, in return for mining and other concessions. Not long ago we saw a quotation from a Nationalist paper in St. Petersburg: "The long paralysis is gone; Russia has become herself again." Nothing is surer than the truth of this. In Persia, in the Balkans, in Finland, she has been active in turn. Now she is turning her attention actively to Mongolia. Chinese administration must cease, Chinese troops shall not be allowed, there must be no Chinese judiciary in Mongolia. All that is to remain for China is to exercise a shadowy control over the external affairs of the Mongolian territory. Little importance need be attached to semi-official denials from St. Petersburg. They mean no more than that Russia makes no claims in her own name, but gives her support to the Mongolian chiefs who have made the demands on China. There is a certain distinction there, but nothing of difference.

Fully to understand what is going on, it is necessary to recall past history. Mongolia for years has been that portion of China with which Russia has carried on her China trade. It will be remembered that in 1881 she extorted from the Chinese Government a treaty which granted her traders complete freedom in that vast territory. Ten years ago she obtained from the Khalka princes a monopoly concession for her Russo-Chinese bank to work all the mines and to form industrial undertakings in Khalka. The princes had no power to grant such a concession, but Russia had chosen a moment when the Chinese Government was still hardly clear of its Boxer troubles and Li Hung-chang doubtless sanctioned it rather than have trouble. Despite these privileges, however, British, American and Japanese competition has told heavily on the Russian traders for some years, and they have fared rather badly. The Russo-Chinese bank, again, has had to close a number of its branches while its rivals have extended their business.

Why is it that an international guarantee of a nation's integrity should be an almost certain prelude to its disintegration? If we remember aught, Mr. A. J. Balfour once made a statement to this effect, and he knew, no one better, that it was justified by past events. It was so in Morocco, it threatens to be so in Persia, though we do not regard that as at all regrettable, and Russia's move in Mongolia is a direct breach of the integrity of China, guaranteed by England and Japan. We have before now offered the opinion which appears to be safely grounded, that Japan and Russia have come to some understanding, but what of England which is interested so greatly in Mongolia as is Japan? Aside from the fact that China will need Mongolia for her surplus population, there is, for Britain, the fact that with Russia once mistress of Northern and Western Mongolia, she can come closely into touch with the Dalai Lama of Tibet. That is a prospect which England can hardly view with equanimity.

## DAY-BY-DAY.

Uneasy rests: the face that wears a frown.

## Prize for Runner-up.

Mr. Musso, the runner-up in the Mechanics Institute billiard championship, has been presented with a cue.

## Leaving Hongkong.

The passengers leaving Hongkong to-day by the Assaye include Mr. and Mrs. J. McCubbin, Mr. Shires (Naval Yard), and Messrs. Ford and Nielson (Kowloon Dock).

## St. John's Cathedral.

A portion of the offerings in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow will be given to the Local Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D., will be the preacher at Matins.

## Left to Day.

Among the passengers who left in the P. and O. s.s. Assaye this noon for home were Mrs. Gedgo, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCubbin, Mr. D. Neilson, Dr. A. Gibson, Mrs. M. Love, Capt. Rowland and Mrs. W. E. Graves.

## Rogues and Vagabonds.

Quite a long time was taken up at the Magistracy to-day and yesterday when eight Chinese were charged with being rogues and vagabonds. One of the number was fined \$5, two were sent to prison for two weeks and the rest bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

## Cheerful Candour.

Some of the Australian papers are reproducing luminous extracts from their early files. One has come across a matrimonial advertisement in which, with a cheerful candour unknown nowadays, the world was informed that the parties had been united "after a tedious courtship of two years."

## Scenic Railway.

The Scenic Railway which proved so great an attraction at the University Bazaar, and which was subsequently sold, will be open to the public from Wednesday next, May 1. It is being fixed up in the old Land Office in Queen's Road, opposite the foot of D'Aguilar Street.

## Suppressing the Pirates.

General Chen Chi-mei has given orders that every effort must be made to suppress the pirates on the river and the armed robbers that frequent Pootung and the vicinity of Shanghai. A gunboat has been ordered to patrol and keep a sharp look out, and all lodging-house keepers are to be held responsible for their guests.

## Notice to Mariners.

The following notice is issued from the Harbour Master's Department:—With reference to Government Notification No. S. 101 of 19th July, 1911, it is hereby notified that on and after 29th April, 1912, the Kap Sing Island Light—a double flash white light visible all round except where masked by Ma Wan Island—will be exhibited as follows:—1 second light, 1 second obscured, 1 second light, 7 seconds obscured, visible 9 miles. During fog and heavy rain a bell will be struck every 11 seconds. The Skeleton Tower, cabin and dwellings as well as a patch on Rocks situated closed to the water under and South-east of the Tower will be painted white.

## Soldiers' Club Presentation.

Monday evening will be a very important one as far as the members of the Soldiers' Club are concerned. It is proposed on this particular evening at the conclusion of the billiard tournament to make many presentations for successes in the world of sport. H.E. the officer commanding the troops will officiate at the prize distribution which is timed to take place at 9.30, and the prizes to be handed over to the winners are:—The Challenge Cup, presented by the Soldiers' Club, the best billiard break prize, presented by Col. Rigby, the runner-up cup, presented by the Soldiers' Club, the Soldiers' Football Shield, presented by the Soldiers' Club, and won by the K.O.Y.L.I. team, also the medals for 1910-11-12, the Cricket Shield, the winners of which will be decided this afternoon, the medals for 1912, the Rowing Cup, won by the R.F.C., and the small United Cricket League Cup, won by the R.F.C.

## Dog Regulation.

No dog brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from April, 6 1912.

## Appointments.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Corporal W. Thomson and Private O. L. Kay to be temporary Sanitary Inspectors, with effect from April 24. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Henry Gale to act as second assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. Hugh Pollock Tooker or until further notice.

## Of Interest to Mariners.

A new aid to navigation buoy has been established in the West Reach of Canton Harbour, making Wongsha Rock.

## Tenders Invited.

Tenders are invited for work in connection with the Sham-shui-po reclamation scheme to provide sites for lessees dislodged from old village.

## An Infected Port.

It is notified in that information has been received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, to the effect that Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port.

## Interesting Notifications.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that at the expiration of three months the Century Stone Company, Limited, the Station Hotel Company, Limited, the Harris Keeney Company, Limited, and the International Eastern Guide and Advertising Agency, Limited, will unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the companies will be dissolved.

## Dock for Pearl Harbor.

The bureau of yards and docks of the U. S. Navy department has prepared plans for the increase in the length of the drydock which is under construction at the naval station at Pearl Harbor. The design of the dock as originally adopted called for a length of 800 feet, and it is proposed to add 200 feet. A dock of 1,000 feet at Pearl Harbor will require an additional expenditure of \$650,000. This 1,000 foot dock in the Pacific is in accordance with the recommendation of the secretary of the navy contained in his annual report for two such docks—for the vessels in the Pacific and the other somewhere on the Atlantic coast.

## The Companies' Ordinance.

In the Government Gazette for this week the attention of the public is specially called to Section 2 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911 (Ordinance No. 58 of 1911), which reads as follows:—"No company, association, or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking or other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the company, association, or partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a company under this Ordinance, or is formed under or in pursuance of some other Ordinance, or Act, or a Charter of incorporation, or of letters patent."

## LAW SOCIETY.

Presentation to Mr. H. L. Denny.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong was held yesterday evening in the Courts of Justice, Mr. H. L. Denny, Senr., the President of the Society, in the chair. There were present Mr. G. D. Wilkinson, Vice-president, Messrs. H. J. Gedgo, J. Scott Harston, and H. W. Looker, members of the committee, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Hon. Secretary, and several other members of the profession.

Mr. Denny delivered a farewell address to the members present, and after the business of the meeting had been disposed of, Mr. G. D. Wilkinson, on behalf of a large number of the members of the Society, presented Mr. Denny with a handsome silver salver, inscribed with the names of the donors, in recognition of his services as President, and as a mark of their esteem and regard for him personally.

## TITANIC BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

## Substantial Sum Secured.

Despite the fact that the box receipts at the Victoria Theatre, last night, on the occasion of the Titanic Disaster Relief Fund performance totalled \$815, there were many vacant seats in the dress circle. Messrs. Ramos and Ramos put on a good programme of music, song, piures and fun and H.E. the Officer administering the Government and the American Consul General and other foreign officials lent their patronage to the effort.

The tit-bit of the night was given by The Quelys in their side-splitting sketch entitled "Fun in the Kitchen" in which the maid and "butlers" don the gloves and give a boxing display. So cleverly did this couple perform that they brought down the house and a determined attempt to recall them was made by the audience.

The programme was carried out in the order in which it was published in the "Telegraph" of yesterday, and nothing but praise is due to all concerned.

## CANTON NEWS.

## Nervous People.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.) Canton April 27.

Yesterday morning the Tin Cheo Wharf was crowded with officials and representatives of the various societies and unions on the occasion of the landing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. One of the most conspicuous features of the event was the huge display of Republican ensigns while in many of the shops designs of fresh flowers and suitably inscribed lamps were prominently shown. After the celebrated visitor had landed a continuous firing of crackers was kept up and the enthusiasm of the people was beyond all description. From the residence of the Governor-General to the landing place the streets were lined with troops who had plenty of work to do to keep the large crowds in order. About 10 a.m. an interesting incident occurred. A soldier standing in front of the old yamen of the Canton Prefect accidentally touched the trigger of his rifle and discharged two shots. Immediately all the soldiers in the neighbourhood thought that something untoward had happened and at once prepared for action. All the surrounding shops were closed and the spectators fled in all directions, and it was not until the whole trouble and its cause had been thoroughly explained that matters assumed their original peaceful state.

The people in Tatsien have sent a telegram to the Governor-General asking him to prevail upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen to pay them a visit and, in anticipation of their request being granted, they have already taken steps to welcome him in a fitting manner, even to the ordering of a special train.

The flight at Kungmoon. Further particulars of the fighting in Kungmoon which was reported in these columns yesterday have come to hand.

It appears that the Kwang-tai soldiers had in their charge two noted criminals who were being taken to Canton to be dealt with by the authorities and when the Hoi Ting launch reached Kungmoon one of the soldiers went ashore and bought some oranges. He created some trouble with the hawkers of the fruit and was arrested by the revolutionary soldiers and the man's officer at once communicated with the Chamber of Commerce which was able to secure the soldier's release. The revolutionary soldiers were much enraged at this and attacked the Kwang-tai troops with much vigour and to such good effect that ten of the revolutionaries were killed before the Sun To Magistrate could intervene and stop the fight.

Chan Disappears. It is commonly reported that Chan Kwang-ming, the Governor-General, has quietly left his post and his whereabouts are at present unknown. At a tea-party given in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the Army League, it was proposed to re-elect Mr. Wu Han-man, former Governor-General to the office and appoint Chan as Commander-in-Chief of the Chief of the Canton Army. It is reported that Wu Han-man has also disappeared.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, April 28, 3rd Sunday after Easter: Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Matins 11 a.m. Responses: Foral. Venite: Hooper. Psalms: of the 28th morning. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hoopings. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 232, 224, 271. Preacher: Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D. N.B.—Psalm 132, verses 1, 2, 3, 11, 19 in union. 133, verses 1, 2, 135, verses 1, 2, 7, 13, 14. Evensong 5.45 p.m. Responses: Foral. Psalms: of the 28th evening. Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Goss in A. Anthem: "Lift up your heads." Coleridge Taylor. Hymns: 176, 136. Sevenfold Amen. N.B.—Psalm 136, verses 1, 2, 15, 26, 27 in union. 137, verses 1, 8 in union. 138, verses 1, 4 and G. P. in union. St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Holy Communion 8.00 a.m. Venite. 2nd Day. Goss. Psalm. CXXXII. Gilbert & Stewart. CXXXIII & CXXXIV. CXXXIV. Woodward. CXXXV. Morning. Te Deum. Russell, Jones & Pyle. Jubilate Deo. Hymns. 391, 520, 300 (1st Tune). Sunday School will be held as usual at 3.00 p.m. in the Boy Scout's Headquarters on the Church ground. Evening Prayer, 6.00 p.m. Psalms. CXXXVI. Purcell. CXXXVII. Tonus. Purcell. (23rd Evening). CXXXVIII. Purcell. Magnificat. Buttishill. Nunc Dimittis. Barnby. Hymns. 10, 260, 223. Vesper Hymn.

## HONGKONG'S DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The Hon. Mr. J. C. Smith.

By the s.s. St. Alban's to-day there left the Hon. Mr. Stanforth Chater Smith, administrator of the territory of Papua, who has been in Hongkong for two days on business.

Mr. Smith was born in Kingston, Victoria, Australia, in 1869 and was educated under a private tutor and finally at the Melbourne University. In 1900 he became Mayor of Kalgoolie and took a leading part in the Federal movement. At the first of the Senate elections he was returned at the head of the poll and represented Victoria for six years in the Federal Parliament. He has always taken a great interest in the external policy of the Commonwealth and has travelled through, and reported upon, the British and German possessions in the Pacific as well as Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, the Malay Peninsula and Java, writing books on the results of his travels.

Mr. Smith's lives at Port Moresby, Papua.

## BISORDERLY LAUNCH BOY.

Artists who Had a Warm Welcome.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. D. Melbourne, the No. 1 launch boy on the steam launch of the Astor House was charged at the instance of Mr. F. Gonzales with behaving in a disorderly manner yesterday. The defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. Gonzales, of the Victoria Theatre, said that yesterday some new artists for the theatre arrived in the Colony and came ashore on the launch of the Astor House going straight to the theatre. It was customary if the persons took rooms in the hotel and not to charge for the launch and before the artists had decided what to do the defendant came to him and demanded three dollars for launch hire. Witness said they would have to go to the hotel and see if the artists were going to take rooms there, and together with the new arrivals and the defendant he set to go there. While they were in the street the defendant caught hold of his arm and shaking it violently again demanded the money which naturally the witness refused to give. Thereupon the defendant commenced to abuse him in Chinese and to have in a generally disorderly manner.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mr. Gonzales said that he did not wish to press the charge and the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of one dollar and was cautioned.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## The Late Justin M'Carthy.

The death of Justin M'Carthy is announced in to-day's telegrams, at the age of nearly 82, and it is worth recalling that he continued his literary activities until he was 75. It may be remembered that, at that advanced age, he published "Portraits of the Sixties" and "The Story of an Irishman" and completed his "History of our own Times." That is the work by which he will be best remembered, for his novels are nearly forgotten, though "Dear Lady Disdain" and "Donna Quixote" still have readers. He was editor of the "Morning Star" for some years, and afterwards became a leader-writer on the "Daily News." By the way, the "Daily News," in its earlier years had some famous leader writers. Justin M'Carthy, Herbert Paul, and Richard Whitehead rise to the mind at once. They are a notable trio. It is worth noticing, in passing, too, that Whitehead was also on the staff of the "Morning Star." Much of the deceased historian's literary ability his descendant to his son, Justin Hurdly M'Carthy, who is the author of many popular novels. It is seldom that the son of an author has a vogue which at all equals that of his father, but the son here comes very near to it.

## A Weak Response.

A member of our staff who was present at the Victoria Theatre last night writes:—It is regrettable that the appeal made last night on behalf of the Titanic Disaster Funds had not a warmer response. The box receipts were good, but could have been much better. The object should have been sufficient to appeal to people whose hearts are in the right place and who are at all times prepared to give monetary assistance to a deserving cause. There were many seats in the dress circle of the Victoria Theatre vacant, and what the opinion of those visiting the Colony en passant must be of the Hongkong people's seeming lack of generosity is not pleasant to dwell upon. It is safe to say that practically half of the people in the circle were non-residents.

## Discontented Seamen.

Touching the strike of seamen at Yokohama, a Kobe contemporary tells us that "according to the Nippon and a few other Tokyo papers, some of the men employed on the vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have started a movement to go on strike for an increase of pay. It appears the firemen are chiefly concerned in the movement. Upon the arrival here of the European liner Miyasaki Maru a number of K be firemen persuaded one Hamada, chief fireman on the liner, to join in the agitation. The agitators have invited the firemen on board the Bombay liner Tosi Maru, of the same Company, now in Kobe, to join their ranks. Our Yokohama contemporary says it is probable, however, that the police will be on the alert, and nip this incipient fire in the bud. Why, we should like to ask, go long as the men confine themselves to orderly methods? Surely firemen and seamen have a right to attempt to obtain better remuneration if they can do so." This is a sure way, and an inconsiderate way, of fostering the agitation.

## Admiral and Surgeon.

The recent death of Admiral Robley D. Evans recalls to the "British Medical Journal" a story of the time when a gallant officer, then a midshipman, was seriously wounded in the assault on Fort Fisher during the Civil War. He was carried back to his ship, and laid bleeding in a bunk in the surgery with a shattering gunshot wound of the leg. After examining him, the ship's surgeon turned his back and began to lay out his instruments for amputation. "What are you going to do?" queried Robley. "Cut off your leg," said the surgeon. "Like hell you are!" said Robley. And the surgeon, turning round, looked down the barrels of two six shooters and at Robley peering over the edge of his bunk. Admiral Evans walked on that leg to the end of his days. In this instance the logic of facts seems to have justified the admiral in his defiance of surgery.



## TELEGRAMS.

## LONDON'S ROYAL VISITORS.

AT OLYMPIA.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, April 26, 12 p.m.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands who is at present in London, visited the Ideal Home Exhibition at the Olympia, the feature of which is the Dutch village, with its turf fields, windmills, etc. Queen Wilhelmina was much interested. Prince Henry has a number of private engagements, and he lunches with Their Majesties on Saturday.

## THE RIFLE QUESTION.

NOT REJECTABLE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 12 p.m.  
A message from Ottawa states that Colonel Barrow and Cross have convinced themselves that upwards of ten thousand long-range rifles have been issued to troops, and fifteen thousand are ready to be issued. They have practically admitted that the rifles are not rejectable.—Reuter.

## JEWISH CASUALTIES.

London, April 26, 3.25 a.m.  
It now appears that 51 killed and 30 wounded comprise the casualties among the Jews during the revolt at Fez.—Reuter.

## CAVALRY DESERTIONS.

Tangier reports that 175 of the Sherifian cavalry, who were encamped at Arboua under the command of a French captain, have deserted with their arms and horses.

## AMERICAN POLITICS.

## NOT A SQUARE DEAL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 1.30 p.m.  
President Taft in speeches at Springfield, Massachusetts and Boston, attacked ex-President Roosevelt, who, he said, had not lived up to his own ideal of a square deal but had misstated and distorted facts concerning his (Mr. Taft's) conduct and actions at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, had violated a solemn promise to the American people not to be a candidate for the Presidency for a third term.

## TRIPOLI WAR.

## FORT DESTROYED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 4.50 p.m.  
The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Constantinople states that the Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles destroyed the Kum Kaleh fort, killing 300.

## PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

## CAPTURE OF WEAPONS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 3.10 p.m.  
A message from Lisbon reports that it is announced in the Senate that one hundred cases of Mauser rifles and eighteen cases of cartridges destined for the Royalists have been seized at Ponte Vedra.

## TROUBLE IN TIBET.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 26, 7.30 a.m.  
The Dalai Lama's special courier has arrived at Kalimpong, and reports that the Chinese are still penned up in a corner in the suburbs of Lhasa. There is a parley proceeding, but the Chinese are hesitating over the Tibetans' offer of safe conduct and expenses to Szechuan, subject to the surrender of their arms.

## CRUISER'S DEPARTURE.

H.M.S. Kent Called to Amoy.

We are informed that H.M.S. Kent was called away early this morning for her destination is Amoy. What is the purpose of the summons, we cannot definitely state, but there is certainly no disturbance in that locality known to the public. There is nothing in the reports to hand that hints at any trouble in or about Amoy. The authorities have, therefore, doubtless despatched the Kent as a precautionary measure only.

H.M.S. Kent is an armoured cruiser of 9,800 tons, 22,000 horse power and carries 14 guns. She is under the command of Capt. Allen T. Hunt.

H.M.S. Astraea  
The H.M.S. Astraea also left Hongkong last night under orders. She is bound for Amoy.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## Fourth Round.

The game in the championship singles of the Hongkong Cricket Club lawn tennis tournament between Capt. C. A. James, 126th Bn., and R. F. Stone produced a spirited contest. Captain James won after five sets had been contested, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 3-2. He is now in the semi-final, his opponent being H. A. Nesbet. The winner will meet H. Hancock in the final, and the successful finalist will play the 1910 and 1911 champion, Captain Day.

In the doubles handicap (A class) the finalists were H. H. Phillips and H. A. Nesbet, and Lieut-Colonel H. D. Stacpole, A.P.D., and Capt. F. J. Bayen, R.A.

H. M. Webb and C. Blaker (receiving 2-6) have qualified for the semifinal of the doubles handicap (B class), securing their third round with Lieut. F. H. Taylor, R.N., and Lieut. B. R. Lewis, R.N. (owe 4-6), who cancelled. They will meet Dr. W. V. M. Koel and Dr. F. Grono, (owe 3-6), the pair having for opponents in the final Capt. O. J. G. Agg, K.O.Y.L.I. and Capt. N. C. S. Simson, R.A. (receive 5-0).

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Dogs' Home.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly add to your previous favors by inserting the following information? I have to acknowledge generous contributions from Mr. D. V. Stevenson \$25, Capt. Lossius \$10, Mr. B. W. Tape \$5, Mr. Lo Cheung Shu \$5, Lieut-Col. A. H. Hamilton \$15. In view of increased expenditure to ensure efficiency in working, more money is still needed, as we can scarcely hope that the Home will become self-supporting immediately. Contributions may be sent to me or to Mr. F. K. Tata, Queen's Buildings. The latter has kindly undertaken to collect contributions in various offices.

The new Home will be opened on Monday next, 29th inst., at 4 p.m. It is situated behind the cotton mills, two minutes' walk from the Tram terminus at Causeway Bay, by the road next the mill. We are again considerably indebted to Mr. Abdouh for his generous and efficient services. The Home will be available for stray and to Boarders also, where owners wish to have dogs taken charge of temporarily. It is advised that dogs be sent to Mr. Kennedy at the Horse Repository where he has facilities for dealing with them. Mr. Kennedy has very kindly promised to supervise the detail working of the Home. Mr. F. K. Tata will manage the business matters. He will attend for sales &c. on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Special appointments may be made—Tel. 28 or P. O. Box 366.

Yours etc,  
Charles H. Hickling.

The Manager  
2 Kennedy Road  
April 27th 1912.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

## LEGISLATION AND THE COAL STRIKE.

Home politics for the moment, is confined to the strike, the menace to national property by the organized union of industrial workers absorbs the attention of the country to the exclusion of everything else. No apology is needed, therefore, in thus reviewing the situation at some length.

The deadlock in the proceedings for a satisfactory settlement between owners and miners, despite the efforts at reconciliation by the ministry, makes it necessary for Government to take legislative action. It is a matter for profound regret that such interference should have become necessary in the domain of industrialism. To fix a minimum wage in the coal trade by law may appear to be a very little thing but it is the prelude to state regulation of wages in all trades. No ingenious distinction can be drawn between labour employed in mining and that engaged in agriculture or transport. The relationship between capital and labour, employer and worker, master and man has hitherto been regarded as personal and private, governed automatically by the primary law of supply and demand, those foundation principles of economic science, which have always been deemed sufficiently powerful and operative to settle all such industrial problems, without the intervention of state authority.

The creation of syndicates, trusts, and combines on the one part, and the organization of industrialism as represented by trades union on the other part, have apparently introduced a disturbing element into the problem, the solution of which becomes less simple, than under the operation of the old scientific solvent for such social disorders. Perhaps even now, if the Government could give adequate guarantees to safeguard willing workers against the persuasive measures of "peaceful picketing," the old law of supply and demand would still provide a ready remedy in the shape of available labour to carry on the industries of the country, despite the action of the strikers and the sinister intentions of their leaders. But how can the present Government stultify itself by abolishing peaceful picketing? It cannot repudiate the principle it has legally recognised and placed on the statute book.

There may have been times in the history of England when personal ambition and love of office were subordinated to the national welfare; but those times are not now. Politicians are no longer patriots of that high order; payment of members has commercialised the spirit of the public service and lowered the dignity of office from an honour to a pecuniary reward. The Government bill to legalize the principle of a minimum wage in the coal trade, introduced to-day, is a birth in its inception and its scope a concession to the proletariat. The power of organized labour dominates the Cabinet and however distasteful such submission may be to certain independent spirits among the Liberal party, the Government at present lies in conformity to the views and wishes of Lloyd George and his Radical masters. The bill does not prevent the Government from seizing the opportunity that now offers to carry an effective measure of controlling legislation, which would at once crush the power of syndicalism and earn the gratitude of the country. The opportunity invites, but courage and statesmanship to seize it are sadly wanting.

It is fully recognised that neither the concession of the minimum wage principle nor the acceptance of the scheduled wages for different localities will prevent the recurrence of strikes. The aim of the labour federation is not the immediate betterment of the colliers' lot, nor the establishment

ment even of a legalised living wage but the control of the coal industry and its eventual nationalisation by the elimination of private ownership profits. It requires no spirit of divination, therefore, to foretell that Mr. Asquith's bill will fail of its object, even though it be forced through the House of Commons by use of the closure. It fails to commend itself either to the miners or to the owners, for it arouses suspicion on the one hand, while it fails to provide any adequate safeguards or penalties on the other.

The question naturally arises what will the end be? There are indications that the government may throw up the sponge. The pressure of circumstances may compel a resignation. In that case the Unionists will be well-advised to appeal to the country so as to secure a working majority. Or the situation may be saved by another Cabinet shuffle, which will bring Sir Edward Grey into power by the elevation of Mr. Asquith to the Upper House. In the latter case, "the resources of civilisation" may be applied in the shape of military protection for willing workers, non-union or otherwise, and the blatant threats of trades-unionism silenced by an appeal to that final argument of force, which underlies all law and order. But the problem does not end there. Repression is no final or satisfactory solution. The complexity of modern life, rapidity of communication, the increase in international commerce, the barriers of protective tariffs and the open floodgates of free trade are all factors in the calculation, which cannot be ignored or disregarded. These affect for good or ill the body politic and accentuate the wider growing contrast between the extremes of poverty and wealth, which become more manifest as the years roll on. Some way may eventually be found to heal the festering sore of such fearful inequality. Every workingman must be ensured a fair chance to earn a decent living wage.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Coal strike—and it is devoutly to be wished that some satisfactory settlement may be arrived at—without—recourse to legislative action—the hope of the future seems to lie in two directions viz (1) the call of the Colonies and (2) the principle of co-partnership in industrial enterprise, emigration for the surplus of population who cannot find work, and a proprietary share in the overplus of commercial profits for those whose labour helps to create and sustain the great industries of the Country, in joint association with capital and scientific direction.

Hett Melvin.  
London 20th March 1912.

## SHORT SERMON.

He that overcometh I will give him the morning star.—Rev. ii., 26-28.

If there were no message like that given to us I know not what life could mean. To be very weary, to be very sad; and to know that, though the town is full of people, there is not one who can take your weariness to himself, or shift your sorrow to his heart, or do your task, is surely a heavy trial. Yet, that is many of us, is life. We hear there speaking of easy days; and many just fold up their work as a man shuts a book, and blows out the light, and turns over to drift to sweet restoring rest upon the waters of sleep; while we can only wonder in the

watches of the night whether we can afford to lie down and snatch a restless sleep from the throbbing darkness, all full of pointing fingers and faces that seem crying out against our daring to lay the task aside. Nobody can do that task but yourself. No man can do another's work. He may do something of the same kind, something not unlike it, something that will do quite as well, or even better, but no man can do your work or mine for us. Of course, that does not mean that the world will not get along without us. The world would be little the poorer though we all were dead. The houses where some of us dwell will be brighter, some will be more dull than they are at present; but the poor will be still remembered, the bells rung, trade still go on, and the result of life, on the whole, be much what it is now. People are not over fond of hunting among moss-grown gravestones, and, far sooner than we would like to hear, we shall all be forgotten. I often wonder how many people think of taking journey to see their grandmother's grave. And yet she had, her friends and her happinesses, and her influence, just as you have now.

I never stand in Parliament-square, behind St. Giles' Cathedral, or in the crowded vicinity of St. Paul's without remembering the like of that. Every inch of dust there, all round, all down for seven feet, is the dust of men and women. St. Giles' crowded churchyard stretched right down to the Cowgate, and now, except for Parliament-square, it is all long since built over. John Knox lies buried there. Questionable houses and lodging-houses, and homes of sorrow have their foundations deep in what were once brave, palpitating hearts. Where are their names? Ask, and you only hear the chiming ring out at midnight hour, and the laugh of a hardened woman with a drunken roysterer passing by. The noblest dust of Scotland, in one of her noblest sons, sleeps on in silence. But those places will be wondrous crowded when the last trumpet sounds across the city!

It is a thought that settles many things. Many a pang, many a disappointment, many a jealous bitterness gets silenced by it. You are doing your best, your hands and your heart as full as they can carry. Yet there are always some who, doing little themselves, find leisure to look round and ask, why are you not ploughing there, or sowing yonder, or climbing this stair, or sailing yonder far reaches? All that is easily answered—because one day is but one day, and a shadow is at either end of it, and all the world's work needs more than a week to do it. Go thou ahead, and instead of standing with thy hands idle, thou mayest thyself quite soon be at the furrow, or the oar which meantime wakes thy wonder at beholding it all unintended. But, perhaps, 'tis best to say nothing, and just go on. God sometimes keeps the sunset waiting on the hill a little, to give the weary time for a few last stitches. And, then, though often it saddens your heart, remember that great silence which at the last, for certain, will sink over all our worry, all our little quarrellings, the march and counter-march of the passion and pride of men.

Therefore, will I say to my brother when he hurts me so that my heart-strings ache again, and to myself when my sorrow wakes and will not be put to rest again awhile, "Very well, we two can wait. They, whose faces we shall never see, will be building houses over us soon, never thinking we are there. What sweet flowers will blow above us, and what laughter and song of little

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

[21]

children will be over our quarrelsome ashes, somewhere!" I often get the great silent figure around me, so, and see the stars above the ridges of the houses, and hear the forgotten dead in the dark talking together, and marvelling how little were the things for which they slew and were slain, while all the time the love of God was large, and His almighty truth in Christ's sweet charity an onward moving tide, irresistible, not to be thrust back by the hands of dying men.

So, with you, my brother, if a light has fallen round you, if a hand has gripped your shoulder, if a kindly purpose has grown up within your heart, go on; be not afraid. But think whether you are going straight, and see that it be the gleam of no gipsy fire, or of no man's house ablazing, which you take to be the light of Duty, and the gleam of the promise of God. Making that sure, heed little else. There is always a sound about the keel of the boat that is moving against the stream, and the breath of the night, cold in the hair of the man who steers. But, if the needle still point truly to the Pole, who cares what may affright him out upon the lonely deep, so long as he hopes some time to see Christ walking toward him on the waters?

## DON'T FORGET.

To-day:

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
Craigengower C.O. "at Home."  
Monday, April 29.

Extraordinary General Meeting  
Hongkong and Whampoa  
Dock Co., Ltd., noon.

The Great Raymond at the  
Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.  
Tuesday, April 30.

Extraordinary General Meeting  
Hongkong Cotton Spinning,  
Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., 11 a.m.

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[70]

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1912.



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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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10.00 p.m. "HONGSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE. S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651. HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG. Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO. SUNDAY, 27th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE. S.S. HOI-SANO, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE. S.S. "SAINAM," 589 Tons, and "NANNING," 589 Tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days.

Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSION (FIRST FLOOR) Opposite the "SUI AN."

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PANGLOSS, COLOMBO, Suez & Port Said	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Iizawa, T. 7,400 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU, Capt. K. Arakawa, T. 7,000 SHINABA MARU, Capt. S. Kamegaki, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 21st May, at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THUNDER BAY, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. S. Iino, T. 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"BOMBAY MARU," Capt. T. Nagai, T. 5,000 "COLOMBO MARU," Capt. Y. Kamegaki, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May. WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YO MARU, Capt. H. Takeda, T. 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fuser, T. 9,000	THURSDAY, 9th May. SATURDAY, 23rd May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU, Capt. T. Sato, T. 6,000 HAKATA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 7,000 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. A. Chikamatsu, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 29th April, at Noon. MONDAY, 13th May, at Noon. MONDAY, 27th May, at Noon.
N'BAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000 "INABA MARU" will connect at Kobe with new steamer—S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU," which will sail from Kobe for Seattle on or about 1st June, calling at Keelung.	WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN, GOON & CALCUTTA	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. A. Morker, T. 4,000 ICEYON MARU, Capt. Y. Iizawa, T. 6,000	SATURDAY, May 22nd. SATURDAY, 18th May.
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Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Shanghai and Moji may be omitted without notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	P. E. Cope	June 6th.
YO MARU	7,000	H. Takeda	June 18th.
SADO MARU	7,000	K. Arakawa	May 7th.
INABA MARU	7,000	R. Tominga	May 21st.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Sato	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chat Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"KIUKIANG" ... 27th April, D'light.	
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... 27th April, 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" ... 27th April, M'night.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING" ... 30th April, 4 p.m.	
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HUNAN" ... 1st May, 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ... 2nd May, 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... 4th May, M'night.	

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

IN CONJUNCTION WITH AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. "GUTHRIE" ... 4th May, 4 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two "Crown" Steamers "Tan" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Asahi, Chosen, Zosen, Chikuma), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

S.S.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 22. Agents, 24th April, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

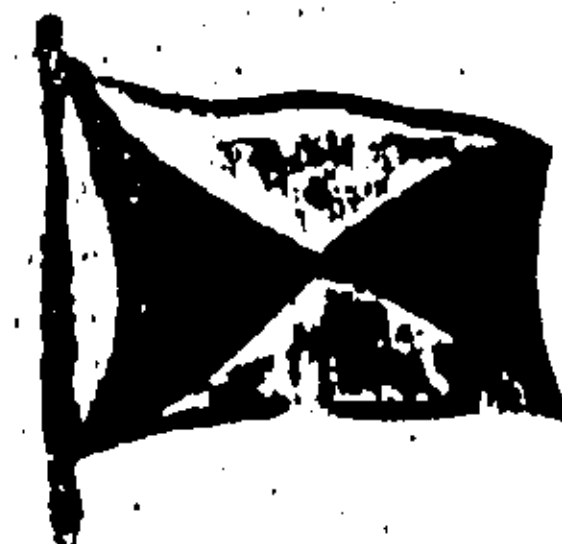
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 1st May.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. O. J. D. ABLERS ... 4th May.
" BAYERN ... 8th May.	For Marseilles, Havre & Bremen: S.S. SACHSEN ... 6th May.
" ALESIA ... 23rd May.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. C. F. LABISZ ... 12th May.
" SEGOVIA ... 4th June.	For Marseilles, Havre & Bremen: S.S. ETHIOPIA ... 18th May.
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. ARCADIA ... 21st May.

For Further Particulars, apply to— Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES. PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. A. Croby	Manila, Pangasinan, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 1st May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Pangasinan, Iloilo and Cebu.	FRIDAY, 10th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO, GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 26th April, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	—	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjilijong	JAPAN	2nd half April	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjilijap	SHANGHAI	2nd half April	JAVA	1st half May
Tjimahi	JAPAN	2nd half April	SHANGHAI	1st half May
Tjimaneck	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	1st half May
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half May	SHANGHAI	2nd half May
Tjitaroen	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Telephone No. 375

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe. PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 26th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Chiyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE. The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. (In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, Agent (KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c.

Under the direction of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Canton, 19th March, 1912.

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

LOG BOOK.

Claim Against Unregistered Ship.

Sitting in admiralty jurisdiction in the Supreme Court, this morning, says the "Straits Times" of April 17, Mr. Justice Fisher had before him an action brought by the Singapore Slipway and Engineering Company, Ltd., against the ship Sun Song in respect of \$1,234 for repairs. Mr. Bailey appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Stevens represented Carl Held & Co., who claimed to have an interest in the ship. Mr. Bailey explained that he was in rather a peculiar position as it seemed to him they had an action without the subject matter of an action, a defendant and no defendant, and the ship, the subject matter of the action, being no longer the subject matter of the action owing to its having been sold. The vessel was registered in Bangkok, the owners being Messrs. Chumpon & Company of that port. She was purchased by Capt. Hirsch and was brought down to Singapore with the intention, he believed, of being resold. On leaving Bangkok it was, of course, taken off the register there, Capt. Hirsch being a subject of the German Empire, and on arrival here she was not registered and was in a position of not being registered anywhere.

His Lordship:—What is the effect of that?

Mr. Bailey replied that so far as his case was concerned it helped him considerably—at least the fact that it was not registered in Singapore. Having reached Singapore it was found that certain repairs would be necessary in order to put her in a seaworthy condition. The ship was accordingly sent to the plaintiff company and docked, the repairs being executed between June 28 and July 15, 1911. At that time he understood that Carl Held & Co. were agents of the vessel for the purpose of effecting a sale with a certain minimum limit, but no offers came within that limit. Subsequently, Carl Held & Co., having failed to sell the ship and receiving no communication from Capt. Hirsch, repudiated any agency they might have had. They were then approached by plaintiffs for payment of the \$1,234, the cost of the repairs, and replied that they had no funds belonging to Capt. Hirsch, who never acknowledged any communication from them. Subsequently, application was made to the Registrar for the ship to be sold and an order was made, the proceeds to be paid into court. The ship was sold on March 20 and realized \$8,700. Counsel proceeded to quote cases to show the jurisdiction of the court to deal with the matter, mentioning another peculiarity of the case, viz., that when Capt. Hirsch bought the vessel he incidentally omitted or neglected to pay for it and Messrs. Chumpon & Co. let the ship go with the result they lost any possible lien they might have on the vessel. He asked for judgment and an order that the amount be paid out of the sum in court.

Mr. Stevens said his claim was somewhat similar to that of Mr. Bailey. When Hirsch went away he (Hirsch) asked Carl Held & Co. to endeavour to sell the ship. They attempted to do so, but failed, and, according to instructions received, they looked after the ship, spending a considerable amount of money in doing so. The money was spent on the outfit of the ship, they not expecting to get money out of Hirsch.

Mr. Held was then called and bore out his counsel's statements. He produced the account showing the various sums necessary to have been spent on the ship. Judgment was entered for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs, to be paid out of the money now in court, and judgment that Carl Held & Co. recover the amount shown in the account, namely \$4,387, less \$304 insurance, with costs, the balance to remain in court.







## FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander
Aincerity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,364	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle
Adas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington
B. Ironart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. J. M. Barker
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes
Cambrin	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Voale
Fano	Torpedo-boat destroyer	310	6	5,700	Lt. Com. H. S. Monroe
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.
Hurdy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt. Com. R. R. Rosman
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt. Comdr. Maxwell
Kont	Armoured cruiser	9,800	11	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt
Kinsla	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt. Com. H. Marryatt
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. O. Pasco
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley
Momouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power M.V.O.
Mooreau	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. G. P. Laith
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt M.V.O.
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Comdr. M. Murray
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lamb
Pogonus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt. Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt. Comdr. J. S. Tyndall
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. E. J. J. Touthby
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. Maurice Leslie
Taku	Torpedo-boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt. Comdr. Brickendon
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyres
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. M. Baillie Hamilton
Ulk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt. Comdr. B. W. Blunt
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt. Com. H. D. Adair-Hall
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt. Com. R. E. Hancock
Wallall	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt. Com. E. T. Chambers
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt. Com. G. B. Hartford
Widgeon	Gunboat	495	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Com. M. B. Blackwood
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Comdr. G. F. Mulock
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.					
Submarines:—					
No. 36	Lt. Comdr. Godfrey Herbert				
No. 37	Lt. Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner				
No. 38	Lt. Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington				
T.B. 035	Lt. Comdr. Woodward	West River.			
T.B. 036	Lt. Comdr. Davies	West River.			
T.B. 037	Lt. Comdr. Nicol	West River.			
T.B. 038	Lt. Comdr. Seymour	West River.			

## AMERICAN.

Adder	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	17	7,900	Com. C. S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign E. S. Root	Manila
Barry	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	En. Robt. W. Cabanis	Manila
Calico	Gunboat	213	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Calk	Canton
Chamney	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chattanooga	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. John D. McDonald	Amoy
Cleveland	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. Hugh Rodman	Cavite
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	8	—	Ensign C. S. Graves	Manila
El Cano	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Com. W. D. Brotherton	Yangtze
Helena	Gunboat	1,397	18	1,800	Com. R. O. Biter	Yangtze
Helena	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Mindoro	Gunboat	170	5	—	Lt. C. A. Woodruff	—
Moccasin	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign E. D. Whorier	Manila
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	—	5,244	Ensign Robert V. Lowe	Manila
Monadnock	—	—	—	—	—	Cavite
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,200	Com. H. A. Bigham	Cavite
New Orleans	Cruiser	3,430	25	—	Com. William G. Miller	Yokohama
Panama	Gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. George C. Pogram	Cavite
Porpoise	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign L. C. Van de Carr	Manila
Queros	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Rainbow	Cruiser	6,206	14	—	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cavite
Samar	Gunboat	242	8	250	Ensign N. H. Goss	Yangtze
Saratoga	Protected cruiser	8,150	25	7,075	Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne	Yokohama
Shark	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign Hedley M. Jensen	Manila
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	9	500	Lt. W. L. Friedell	Yangtze
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,397	20	1,894	Comdr. W. A. Edgar	Hongkong

## GERMAN.

Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Roestoff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	26,000	Captain v. Useler	Tsingtau
Ilia	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselov	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Lochs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lieut. Berenberg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claussen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lieut. Frlr Fircks	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

## FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—	Saigon
Decidoe	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	0	570	Lt. d'Estienne	Canton
V. gilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt. Biscall	Canton
Poibo	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt. Puaeh	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Combot	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Marrs	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Morris	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lt. Seriot	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranderson	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lt. Bihel	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Ragoi de Touche	Saigon

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.  
Flagship of Commodore Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

## PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	—	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

## MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, April 5, 1912.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	20	
" Corno, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20	
" Roast, — Shi	"	20	
" Breast, — Naga Lam	"	16	
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15	
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20	
" do, — Sirloin Cotom, — Ngau Lau	"	30	
" Sausages, — Ngau Chuaning	"	21	
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set	0	
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	45	
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60	
" Head, — Ngau Tan	"	6	
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	12	
" Pump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	18	
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	"	9	
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	9	
" Tail, — Ngau Moi	"	18	
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	12	
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	6	
Calvo Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	51	
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb.	22	
" Leg, — Young Poi	"	22	
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	"	20	
" Pig Chitlings, — Chu Chong	"	22	
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set	24	
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb.	12	
" Fry, — Chu Chak	"	25	
" Head, — Chu Tan	"	15	
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each	13	
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	9	
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb.	30	
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	20	
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	—	
" Leg, — Chu Poi	"	24	
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	15	
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set	50	
" Heart, — Young Sum	each	6	
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	"	9	
" Liver, — Young Con	"	1	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Chai	"	22	
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	"	20	
" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	"	22	
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20	
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chuaning	"	20	

## POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb.	30	
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	30	
Ducks, — Ap	"	30	
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	—	
Eggs, Hon, — Kai Tan	per doz	24	
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	33	
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28	
Geese, — Ngai	"	25	
Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho Yea Ngai	pair	—	
Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each	—	
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	"	—	
Partridge, — Che Khoo	"	—	
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair	\$ 1	
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each	30	
" Hollow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	"	25	
Quail, — Um Chuu	"	20	
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	—	
Saipo, — Sa Choy	each	20	
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb.	51	
" Hen, — Na	"	05	
Wild Ducks, — Shai, — Shang hoi Sui Ap	"	—	
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	"	—	
Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	"	—	

## FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	9	
Bream, — Bin Yu	"	16	
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	16	
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22	
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	18	
Codfish, — Mun Yu	"	18	
Crabs, — Hui	"	20	
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	15	
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	14	
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	"	11	
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	"	8	
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	"	15	
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	"	16	
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	28	
Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	32	
Garoupa, — Sok Pan	"	52	
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	"	12	
Herrings, — Tso Pak	"	20	
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28	
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	16	
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28	
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	20	
Maokorol, — Chi Yu	"	24	
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	28	
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	15	
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	"	20	
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	16	
Perch, — Tau Loo	"	15	
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	"	8	
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	18	
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	22	
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	28	
Pawns, — Ming Ha	"	62	
Ray, — Pai Pa Sa	"	8	
Rock Fish, — Sak Ka Kung	"	15	
Salmon, — Ma Yau Yu	"	4	

## 肉食

## 菓子

Shark, — Sa Yu	"	9	
Skate, — Po Yu	"	10	
Shrimps, — Ha	"	22	
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	24	
Soles, — Tat Sa Yu	"	18	
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	18	
Turbot, — Cho flow Yu	"	20	
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	"	57	
White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	"	—	

## FRUITS

Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb.	25	
Apples (California), — Kom San Ping Kho	"	15	
" (Choofo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—	
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	—	
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	each	—	
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Hwang Chiu	lb.	4	
" (brides), Macao, — San Hwang Chiu	"	—	
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lat	"	15	
Carambola, — Yeung Tue	"	—	
Cocanuts, — Yeh Tse	each	12	
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	"	10	







# DIRECTORS AND THEIR LIABILITIES, DUTIES AND POWERS.

(Continued from page 3.)

ground of an action by the Company if it had not been wound up... The word "misfeasance" in the nature of a "breach of trust, that is to say, it refers to something which the officer of the Company has done wrongly by misapplying or retaining in his own hands any moneys of the Company, or by which the Company's money has been wasted, or the Company's credit improperly pledged. It must be some act resulting in some actual loss to the Company." (James J. J. in *Country & Dixon's case* 14 Ch. D. at p. 670). The test, therefore as to whether a director can be made liable under this Section is whether the Company could have maintained an action against him, in respect of the misfeasance alleged, had the Company not been wound up. The principles upon which such an action could successfully be brought have already been dealt with in the earlier portion of these articles, where it is stated that directors could be compelled to pay to the Company secret profits made by them, to pay losses occasioned by their gross negligence, or otherwise occasioned by acts on their part which are ultra vires; or to refund dividends paid out of capital.

The Section does not, however, apply to all cases in which actions would lie against directors, or other persons named in the Section, for the recovery of damages, "it is easy to imagine cases of breach of contract, trespass, negligence, or other wrongs to which the Section is inapplicable" (Lindley L.J. in *Kingston Cotton Mill Co. (1896)* 2 Ch. at p. 283). It does not apply to any action brought by a director which has not involved any misapplication of assets of, or other actual loss to, the Company.

Where a director is a creditor of the Company which is in course of being wound up, and an order has been made against him under this Section to contribute a sum of money to the assets of the Company, he cannot set off the amount of his debt against the amount ordered to be paid by him. "The right of set off is not a common-law right, it is a statutory right, and it is grounded upon the statutes which limit it in various ways. No one can suggest that a summons under this Section is 'within those statutes.' Therefore 'there is no right of set off at all'" (Jesse M.R. in *ex p. Pelly* 21 Ch. D. at p. 502).

It has been held that proceedings under the Section will not lie against the executors of a deceased director. "Looking at the language of the Section in reference to making an offender 'who is criminally responsible' liable, it appears to me that there is a total absence of power to investigate the conduct of a 'dead man under it'" (Hall V.O. in *In re British Guardian Co.* 14 Ch. D. at p. 340).

(To be continued.)

## NEWS FROM HOME.

### ENGLAND.

**London.**  
The proprietors of the London Institution have confirmed the proposal of the committee to hand over the freehold to the Government for a school of Oriental languages. The scheme provides for the acquisition by the Government of the freehold and buildings of the Institution in Finsbury-circus, compensation being paid to the proprietors, together with a grant of £20,000 to £25,000 for alterations, and £4,000 per annum for maintenance.

An interesting exhibition, intended to illustrate successive stages in the development of Chinese printing, has been opened in the King's Library at the British Museum.

### Birmingham.

Lord Norton wrote to Mr. Churchill suggesting that the name Birmingham should be given to a battleship rather than a protected cruiser, and he has received the following reply:—"Mr. Churchill asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter of the 18th inst., and to express his regret that as it is not intended to confer the names of towns on battleships, it will not be possible to do as you suggest. The only exceptions are the London and Delhi, which are plainly special cases."

### Lincoln.

George Thomas Norton, a printer at Grimsby, was recently committed for trial on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself. Dr. Duncan Robertson said that the X-rays revealed a bullet lodged in the frontal lobe of the prisoner's brain; it could not be removed with safety, and while the man was undoubtedly suffering from the presence of the foreign body, yet his mental condition was improving markedly every day. He would probably recover completely, though he should be kept under observation for some time.

In addition to the two liturgical works already reported, six other valuable old works are missing from the Lincoln Cathedral Library. When the man Tinkler was arrested in London on a charge of stealing books from Peterborough Cathedral, he had in his possession a small volume of music. Investigation showed that it was one of a set of six which had been removed from a case in Lincoln Cathedral, the loss of the case having been tampered with.

### SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh.**  
Buildings to cost very large sums of money, and entailing a considerable amount of difficult work, are to be erected in Edinburgh, where the Government offices have outgrown the present accommodation. The Inland Revenue offices in Waterloo-place are too small, and extensive buildings are required for the National Insurance Act Commissioners, the Scottish Board of Agriculture, the Scottish Land Court—new bodies set up by recent legislation—while the Post Office authorities are to make large additions to the telephone exchange. It is understood that the present Inland Revenue offices will be used for an extension of the post-office, and that a scheme is under consideration for the erection at a later date, on a central site, of a large new block for the accommodation of practically all the Government offices in the city.

The Edinburgh School Board are to expend about £180,000 in connection with a comprehensive scheme of school extension, and new headquarters for the city police and for the Weights and Measures Departments are to be erected.

### IRELAND.

**Galway.**  
A remarkable sequel is reported to a Galway boycotting case which occurred in 1907. Mr. Walker Joyce, of Gorgary House, Castle Blakeney, was subjected to a rigorous boycott by his tenants because he refused them an abatement of 6s. in the pound on their rent. He had to cart his own coal, do without a herd, and had to get police protection when going to mass. This lasted for six months; then Mr. Joyce, to recover his rent, issued ejectment bills. The tenants at once announced that they would pay their rent, and they did so, together with the full costs of the legal proceedings. Mr. Joyce has received the following apology from his 32 tenants:—

"We, the undersigned, tenants on your Galway estate, beg to approach you, unsolicited, of our own free will, and offer our humble apology for the hostile and unjustifiable action taken by us against you, in the management of your estate, for some years, and trust you will see your way to overlook the unreasonable course adopted by us in the past, which we much regret, and desire to make amends for now and in the future, this being done in justice to you, and not with any ulterior object of obtaining concessions in consequence, and we consent to this apology being published in such newspapers or otherwise as you think proper."

A telegram from Tralee states that a shooting outrage is reported there, in which three men were wounded. The men, Ned McDonnell, his son, Michael, and a farmer named Courane, were returning from Castlemain fair, when gunshots were discharged at them from behind a hedge, wounding each of the men in the head and arm.

## POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superimposed via Sib. etc.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupoh, Huanan and Tengyueh.

## MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Shanghai  
April 6th April 23rd  
April 14th April 26th.

## MAILS DUE.

American, Mongolia, 7th prox.  
Siberian, Snd Maru, 20th inst.  
Siberian, Novor, 3th inst.

## MAILS CLOSING.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 28th April, 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per Daijin-maru, 24th April, 9 a.m.

Hainan and Paki—Per Mathilde, 29th April, 9 a.m.  
Hainan and Paki—Per Anoi, 29th April, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 29th April, 1.15 p.m.  
Japan via Kobe—Per Kamsang, 30th April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Wai-shing, 30th April, 1.15 a.m.  
Swatow, Weihaiwei and Chiofo—Per Cheongshing, 30th April, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Naples. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late letters 11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents. Per Kleist, 30th April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Northern China and Japan via Moji, Canada and Tacoma—Per Panama-maru, 30th April, noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honkoku, United States, Canada and South America via San Francisco (Europe, via Siberia)—Per Manchuria, 30th April, noon.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyu Maru will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, the 7th prox., at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru sailed from Honolulu on the 23rd inst., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 14th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed from San Francisco on the 24th inst., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 26th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shioyo Maru sailed from Yokohama on the 29th inst., for San Francisco.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru was to sail from Callao to-day for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 14th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru sailed from Africa on the 26th inst., for Vaporia and Colon.

The T. K. K. s.s. Bujo Maru sailed from Yokohama on the 26th inst., for South America via Honolulu and Mexico.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Nido will be due to arrive at Hongkong between 6 and 8 a.m. on the 30th inst., Tuesday.

## ARRIVED.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, S. Robinson, a.m., 26th April—Yankee over 5th and Shanghai 24th April, Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.

Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,245, Von Ilgum, 26th April—Macao 18th April, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,245, Von Ilgum, 26th April—Macao 18th April, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Kwanglo, Chi. s.s., 1,468, J. Mc Arthur, 11th April—Shanghai 23rd April, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Mutin, Br. s.s., 1,110, Kinnepel, 26th April—Manila 23rd April—B. & S.

Rokkoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,250, Maunda, 27th April—Canton 26th April—M. B. K.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 1,217, G. Hooker, 27th April—Canton 26th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,250, J. B. Harris, 27th April—Canton 26th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, H. Inland, 27th April—Canton 26th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Tijmah, Dutch s.s., 3,038, W. H. Lap, 27th April—Macao 17th April, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,420, T. Sato, 27th April—Moji 22nd April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Quinta, for Swatow.  
Lookum, for Hainan.  
Kwanglo, for Canton.  
Dakota, for San Francisco.  
Namsang, for Singapore.  
Baron Innerdely, for Kobe.  
Anhui, for Shanghai.  
Anglin, for Swatow.  
Records, for Ching ground.  
Hainan, for Swatow.  
Kwanglo, for Swatow.  
Tos Su, for Tamsui.

## DEPARTED.

Wai'on Hall, for Shanghai.  
Assaye, for Straits.  
Quinta, for Swatow.  
Hainan, for Canton.  
Soshu-maru, for Canton.  
St. Albans, for New Zealand.  
Namsang, for Singapore.  
Kwanglo, for Canton.  
Loungang, for Philippine Islands.  
Kwanglo, for Shanghai.  
Rajabul, for Swatow.  
Anglin, for Swatow.  
Lookum, for Hainan.  
Ponglong, for Swatow.  
Kent, Dr. cruise, for Mira Bay.

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Soshu-maru, for Canton.  
St. Albans, for New Zealand.  
Namsang, for Singapore.  
Kwanglo, for Canton.  
Loungang, for Philippine Islands.  
Kwanglo, for Shanghai.  
Rajabul, for Swatow.  
Anglin, for Swatow.  
Lookum, for Hainan.  
Ponglong, for Swatow.  
Kent, Dr. cruise, for Mira Bay.

Wai'on Hall, for Shanghai.  
Assaye, for Straits.  
Quinta, for Swatow.  
Hainan, for Canton.  
Soshu-maru, for Canton.  
St. Albans, for New Zealand.  
Namsang, for Singapore.  
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Lookum, for Hainan.  
Ponglong, for Swatow.  
Kent, Dr. cruise, for Mira Bay.

## VESSELS IN FORT

STAMERS.  
Cambrie, Br. s.s., Skelton, 14th April—New Port 16th Feb. Coal.—B. & Co.

Chiangmai, Ger. s.s., 1,080, H. Olden 26th April—Bangkok 12th April, Gen.—M. & Co.

Chongshing, Br. s.s., 1,259, Liddell 26th April—Canton 26th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chiyu Maru, Jap. s.s., 13,436, W. W. Greene, 24th April—San Francisco 27th Mar., Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.

Dakotab, Br. s.s., 3,205, W. A. Ross, 24th April—Saigon 20th April, Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, D. Fuchigami, 24th April—Swatow 23rd April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 24th April—Swatow 26th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 788, G. Bumbier, 26th April—Haiphong via Pakhoi 24th April, Gen.—A. B. Marry.

Kamsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 26th April—Calcutta and Singapore 20th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, A. Dixon, 20th April—San Francisco 21st Mar., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Sobalkin, 20th April—Saigon 16th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, Uldernp, 26th April—Haiphong and Hoihow 26th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,823, T. W. Oakley, 21st April—Seattle 16th Mar., and Manila 18th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Monmouth, Br. cruiser, 9,800, B. H. F. Bartlett 26th April—Singapore 20th April.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 8,767, Kanno, 22nd April—Shanghai 19th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Pelohari, Br. s.s., 1,373, O. Goscwili, 25th April—Bangkok 17th April, Rice.—B. & S.

Pheumpen, Br. s.s., 1,065, Jas. H. Scott, 23rd April—Saigon 19th April, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,830, G. H. Penn-father, 26th April—Manila 23rd April, Sugar and Gen.—B. & S.

Tos Sui, Br. s.s., 881, P. N. Marousen, 19th April—Bangkok 10th April, Rice.—A. Bunc.

Volute, Br. s.s., 2,995, Wilton, 14th April—Tientsin 7th April. Bulk oil.—A. P. & Co.

Wong Koi, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Oltmann, 21st April—Singapore and Saigon 18th April—Rice.—B. & S.

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

19th March—Glenelg, Brzherzog Franz Ferdinand, Moyne, Peshawar, Miyazaki Maru, Yang Tze, 22nd March—Calcutta, Pathan, 26th March—Beledi, Noron, Si honia, Peking, Priam, Kawachi Maru, Scandia, 29th March—Bellerophon, Diam, Lochin, Prince Eitel Friedrich, Prinz Ludwig, Salsuma, Yarra, 2nd April—Inverclyde, Kitano Maru, Nijo, Patroclus, Stentor, Teucer, Rhodus, 9th April—Aki Maru, Ambria, Bayern, Gleneak, Hysan, Indramayo, Porosus, Sosaou, Spezia, Syria, India, 12th April—Jenverlich, Billow, Ernest Simons, Karanga, Meinam, York, Africa, 16th April—Jyo Maru, Annam, Atrous, Prometheus, Badonia, Kina, Benlarig, Denbighshire, Memnon, Nora, Pers, Tourane, 28th April—Banglo, Bonimon, Dardanus, Glamorganshire, Jason, Pakling, Patricia, Peleus, Proseco, Vladimir, 26th April—Goben, Jegerio, Mishima Maru, Nem, Prinzess Alice, Afghan Prince, Stavira.

Arrival at Home—10th March—Ajax, Sogoria, 22nd March—Tango Maru, Wilhelmina, 26th March—Atholl, Leertes, Sambia, Loyal, 29th March—Benoluch, Derflinger, Ernest Simons, Idomeneus, Saxonia, Silezia, Theusus, 4th April—Socotra, 9th April—Aragonia, Dumbes, Persia, Kamo Maru, P. E. Friedrich, 12th April—Patroclus, Siam, Teucer, Rheus, 16th April—Ambria, Aki Maru, Yokok, 23rd April—Inverclyde, Spezia, Africa, 26th April—Annam, Tourane, Africa.

## Mail Steamers

# THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—